1: Glacken E-5 (1951-1952) 1953 AC7 Okinawa AC7

241 514 occasionally, but by no means universally used. This failure to use night soil may vary from locality to locality, and from farmer to farmer. In my opinion, it has not the importance it has in China and Japan. Neither is night soil used as a food for pigs, though this seems to have been the case in some parts of Okinawa as late as the 1920's.[2] But feeding human faeces to pigs was not observed in any village.

231 514

241 514 Normally in certain parts of Matsuda, night soil is used, though infrequently, in places near the house. It is not carried far. Applications are made to cultivated land and land not presently in use. In the Nagamo area, it is occasionally used on sweet potatoes and sugar cane. Night soil, gathered from the outside toilets, is allowed to dry out before being applied to fields. It is often placed around ornamental plants. The fresh liquid form, carried on the shoulder in two buckets on either end of a long pole, may be applied directly to the fields, ladling out a little of the liquid around each plant. The professional collector of night soil is uncommon in the areas visited. Only one instance was found. Two brothers, who hired themselves out, cleaned the toilets for Yen 130 per day, plus meals. They spread the night soil on the owner's fields. These two brothers served the Gushichan area.

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In Hanashiro, night soil is used occasionally, and then, it was said, only by the old. Its main use was on sugar cane. As a general rule, in all the villages, night soil is most frequently used around plants already growing and around each plant individually, rather than mixing it with the soil when the field is being prepared. Its use on rice fields was not observed.

The sparing use of night soil is indicated also by the infrequency with which one meets its characteristic odor in the countryside. An observation of a traveller, almost 100 years ago, lends some credence to the thought that night soil has not been extensively used in Okinawa. "How night-soil is disposed of is not known; certainly it does not obtrude itself on the senses, as it does in China, nor is it applied in the same way."[3] In Hanashiro, the decline in use since the war was ascribed to American influences: the dangers to health, and the increased availability of artificial fertilizers.

[114] [177]

241 (5) Commercial fertilizers. These are now substantial proportions of the expenditures of an Okinawan farmer. These fertilizers generally are broadcast over the rice and dry crop lands. The writers of a

2 Richard Goldschmidt, Neu-Japan, as cited, 135.

3 Hawks, Perry's expedition to Japan, as cited, II, 35. The author was Dr. Green.